

FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO BACK STATES IN PROSECUTING KLUX

Most Atrocities Outside U. S.
Courts' Jurisdiction—Daugherty Says He Will Aid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Attorney General Daugherty has placed his influence and that of the Department of Justice behind any State Governments that may be hesitating to institute prosecutions for crimes and atrocities laid at the door of the Ku Klux Klan. He says many of the atrocities are beyond the scope of Federal law, but asserts that wherever the department can aid the States it will do so. Mr. Daugherty indicated the Justice Department is encouraging State Governments to take up the various cases of out-lawry.

This does not mean the Department has decided the Federal law has not been violated. The Attorney General said he is having a memorandum prepared by assistants on the application of the Federal law. He made it clear he is keeping general supervision of the investigation. The data will be prepared from facts collected by Director Burns of the Bureau of Investigation. He has men in Atlanta, co-operating with a Post Office Inspector, also investigating Kluxism at its source.

"I want to concentrate these investigations and economize as far as we can," Mr. Daugherty said. "We are co-operating with the Post Office Department and propose to co-operate with Congress to try to develop the whole story there and let the public know it, and then to consider what part the Government can take in any justifiable prosecution for violation of the Federal laws. In the whole story, we can determine what Federal laws have been violated."

"Before any prosecution is started in any case, two things must be determined: first, all the facts, and second, all the law you have to act upon. I do not favor starting a Grand Jury investigation until there is an acute situation or until the investigation has been completed and we get the final case. We are getting, and the Post Office Department is getting, the facts and information."

"We are willing to furnish any assistance to the Congressional Committee we are able to furnish, and whether or not we take an active part in the hearings of the committee later on, we will have suggestions of certain lines of inquiry."

Mr. Daugherty thinks action against individuals who participate in the outrages attributed to the Klan, or which have been stirred up by religious and race prejudice, is not part of the work of the Federal Government. Mr. Daugherty has indicated that if the Klan comes under the Federal statutes it will be for misuse of the mails or conspiracy.

Tentative reports on the inquiry Post Office Inspectors are conducting have been received, but the nature of the information is not divulged. The Inspector now in Atlanta will probably be in Washington when the Rules Committee holds its hearing Tuesday, and officials think the committee will summon him.

Members of Congress favoring an

Investigation hope something definite may be ordered in the House within a week or ten days. There is little doubt the Rules Committee, after hearing preliminary evidence, will either report one of the pending resolutions or direct some one of its members to introduce a new measure upon which all can unite.

Chairman Campbell, it is understood, will have formulated plans for the procedure before the committee.

Imperial Wizard Simmons is expected to be present, with such associates as he may desire to bring.

At present the only indication of a fight against investigation comes from members strongly opposed to the Klan. They contend an investigation would only bring to the floor of Congress the whole question of race and religious prejudice and promote heated discussion and dissension among members. This view is held by Representative Graham (Rep., Ill.), who does not want Congress to be diverted, he says, from the public matters awaiting action. Representative Ogden (Rep., Ky.), as well as Mr. Graham, has declared the Klan would get more publicity through an investigation than it should receive.

Police officials say efforts are being made to organize Maryland farmers in the Invisible Empire.

Inspector Clifford G. Grant, Chief of Washington Detectives, since taking a firm stand against the invasion of this city by the Atlanta order, has received scores of commendatory letters from all over the Nation. Some are from prominent officials, and also Masonic leaders who do not approve of the Invisible Empire.

Simmons Leaves Palace First Time in Two Weeks.

ATLANTA, Oct. 7.—William Joseph Simmons, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, left his home at "Klancrest" yesterday for the first time in nearly two weeks. He said his physical condition was considerably improved and he would resume command of the Invisible Empire to-day.

"HOLES IN TREATY" WITH U. S. AS SEEN BY THE GERMANS

"Must Be Filled by Further
Negotiations," Said Official
Report on the Document.

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(The New York Evening World.)

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The expression "full of holes"—which might have become as famous as "a scrap of paper"—was not a comment made by Chancellor Wirth on the German-American peace treaty when it was presented to the Reichstag for ratification, but a memorandum attached to the draft of the treaty says "there are holes" in its construction. A translation of the text of the memorandum follows:

"The negotiations were, from the beginning, limited by the American peace resolution of July 2, so the German demands which went beyond this could not be considered. The German Government was faced with the question whether it should negotiate on this basis. If it did not, it was obvious that peace with America

would have been delayed for an unreasonable time.

"After a series of fruitless discussions, the German Government took the responsibility and pushed for German interests as far as was possible within the limits of discussion. The Government's efforts were not without success. By the treaty the entire mechanism of the Versailles Treaty was not put into effect between America and Germany. Especially, the punishment of war criminals) clauses were not included.

"In its introduction, Article I of the treaty speaks of reserving the rights and privileges of the Versailles Treaty for American citizens. The contents of the treaty show that Article I, is limited in Article II. So far as the armistice agreement is concerned, both parties decided that Germany acquire no new rights under the American treaty.

"Regarding the property clause (former German property in America) the assurance of the United States could not be obtained respecting the details of a future settlement. At any rate, our negotiations were so far successful that the American Government assured us that it wished a workable and just settlement, and that it considered the signing of the German-American treaty as the right way to such a settlement.

"The United States was not bound

to the clauses of Part I. of the Versailles Treaty—the League of Nations; to Parts II. and III.—territorial questions; to Clause II. to VIII. of Article IV.—China, &c., nor to Part VIII.—laure.

"It must be admitted that on this account the judicial position ("recht-liche") is rendered in several instances very uncertain. For, as is known, the fulfillment of a number of clauses in the Versailles Treaty requires the co-operation of the League of Nations or its organs. For instance, an understanding could not be brought about regarding the adoption of certain clauses in Part XIII. of the Versailles Treaty respecting German employers and employees, because these clauses are intimately connected by and with clauses respecting the League of Nations, with which the United States refused to have anything to do.

"A resolution is also created by the fact that the United States had reserved decision whether to enter the Reparation Commission and other commissions. The German-American treaty leaves open the question of what will happen if the United States refuses to enter, for example, the Reparation Commission.

"Also in this case there are holes in the construction of the treaty which must be filled by further German-American negotiations."

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